

THERE IS NO NEGRO IN THAT WOODPILE DECLARES VIRGINIAN

Atty-Gen. Williams Makes a Most Explicit Reply to Newspaper Attack

A Richmond Newspaper Having Printed a "Scathing Editorial" on the Whys and Wherefores of the Appearance of the Attorneys General of the Three Bright Tobacco Growing States Into the Tobacco Reorganization Proceedings in the U. S. Court at New York, Attorney-General Williams This Morning Replies to it in Such Manner as to Win the Endorsement and Applause of the Tobacco Growers and Others, Who Have Real Interests at Stake—The Growers of Tobacco. He Declares in Forceful Language, Have a Right to be Represented and Heard in These Proceedings.

(Special to News and Observer.)
Richmond, Oct. 27.—In a scathing editorial this morning the Times-Dispatch asked, "How did the Attorneys-General of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina get into the American Tobacco Company case? Who is paying the expenses, and insinuating a 'nigger in the woodpile?' " To which Attorney-General Samuel W. Williams, of Virginia, replies at length in a signed statement for tomorrow's issue, in which correspondence is given, showing how the three States became interested in the case. Mr. Williams' card says:

"The Attorneys-General of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia were prompted by the same motives that prompted the Governors of the States in their recent conference in appointing a committee to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States to assert the rights of the State in regard to the power to regulate intra-State commerce, which had been denied by the judge of the United States District Court, and which strikes at the very root and foundation of the rights of the States to enjoy local self-government.

"The Attorneys-General concluded that the more than 600,000 tobacco growers in the three States, who produce over 262,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco HAVE A RIGHT TO BE HEARD AND TO BE REPRESENTED IN A CASE WHICH VITALLY AFFECTS THEIR INTEREST AND WHICH CASE HAS FOR ITS OBJECT THE DESTRUCTION OF A MONOPOLY IN THE TOBACCO TRADE WHICH HAD FOR YEARS SO GRIEVOUSLY OPPRESSED THE TOBACCO GROWERS OF THESE THREE STATES."

Mr. Williams says he went to the conference in the interest of the tobacco growers, and that he does not regard his action as unusual or surprising, in that the legal representative of the State of Virginia would be willing to do all in his power to protect the rights of the tobacco growers of this State and to render such aid as he could towards carrying out the decision of the court.

Mr. Williams declares the question "who is paying the expense" as one unworthy of a great leading daily newspaper, and of the man who wrote the editorial. He says he consulted with the governor and other officials, and decided to use the contingent fund for the purpose of paying expenses, but as yet the fund had not been drawn on, and if good cause should be shown why he should not, he would pay his expenses out of his own pocket.

To the question "what interests are represented," and to the insinuation of a "nigger in the wood pile," Mr. Williams declares the insinuation "as false as it is contemptible."

THE NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

Following is the editorial in question, which appeared in yesterday's issue of the Richmond Times-Dispatch:

"The Three Attorneys General. How did the Attorneys General of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina get into the American tobacco case? What authority have they from their several States to become

parties to this affair? Who sent them to New York to appear before the United States Circuit Court in the business with which that tribunal has been entrusted by the Supreme Court at Washington? What authority have they for their most unusual and surprising course? Who is paying the expenses of their venture and why? What special clients, if any, do they represent, and what for? What particular African is ensconced in this particular woodpile? What assistance, if any, have they had in the preparation of the petition they have submitted to the Court? And if they had any assistance in this way, who rendered it, and why and what for?

"Their petition is very cleverly drawn, almost classic in some of its features, as, for example, when, in protesting against the acceptance of the plan submitted to the Court by the Tobacco Company, the Attorneys General say: 'The plan submitted contains the same kind of dismemberment that takes place when the hand divides into the fingers.' That is rhetoric, but it is not law, and it is not true, but it is great deal more than the Attorneys General say is fine rhetoric and nothing more. There is not a single fact set forth in the extraordinary petition of the Attorneys General of which the Court was not fully apprised before their petition was filed; there is not a recommendation made as to the settlement of the question with which the Court must deal that the Court had not already heard. We do not say that the plan of reorganization or dissolution submitted by the Tobacco Company is the best way out of a very difficult and perplexing situation; but there are no recommendations in the petition of the Attorneys General that the Court could entertain if it be the purpose of that tribunal to consider the question in the light of reason.

"There are two courses open in this case—conservation within the limitations of the decision of the Supreme Court and confiscation. We prefer the former, because it would not materially interfere with the business conditions of the country, already sorely distressed by wild-cat legislation and litigation, though we should not greatly object to the latter. If the Tobacco Company should be thrown into the hands of a receiver, it would be operated under the directions of the Court, and to operate it successfully, it would be necessary to operate it as it has been operated by its owners, and we should then have a monopoly operated by the Government, which is opposed to monopolies. That might be the best thing, after all. In other countries the tobacco trade is a government monopoly. It would be wholly un-American but what is there that is purely American any longer in this country?"

"We are willing to trust the court in this case not to be upset either by the language of the Attorneys-General or the inadequate plan of dissolution proposed by the prisoner at the bar." The question of immediate interest is how the Attorneys-General got into the case and why?"

Court Orders Permit for a Hearing In Tobacco Trust Suit Monday

New York, Oct. 27.—An order was handed down in the United States Circuit Court today granting permission to the committee of 4 per cent bondholders of the American Tobacco Company and the committee of 6 per cent bondholders of the company to appear at the public hearing in the Government suit for the dissolution of the company on Monday next.

The United States Circuit Court also issued an order granting permission to the Lincoln Trust Company, as trustee, Samuel T. Peters, George Blumenthal and John Lynn, holders in the aggregate of 5,210 shares of the common stock of the American Tobacco Company, to be heard. Permission was also granted to John N. Wallace and others as a committee of stockholders of the company to be heard in all these orders.

No permission to intervene was granted and the court directed that briefs or memoranda must be handed up at or before the commencement of the hearing on Monday.

It is set forth in the petition that the petitioners are not otherwise connected with the American Tobacco Company or its management, except as investment holders or trustees for the above mentioned amounts of the common stock, and that they are not parties to the action now before the court. They assert, however, that they are vitally interested in the action, as investors, and in any plan or method of reorganization which may be presented in compliance with the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States. Attention is called to the fact that to the best of knowledge and belief of the petitioners no one has appeared outside of the management to represent the common shareholders although all the other classes of security holders have been represented, and will be represented, at the forthcoming hearing by duly appointed and organized committees. The

petitioners say that while not wishing to intervene in the proceedings they desire to appear specially for the purpose of being heard in behalf of themselves and others similarly related to the plan already filed. They ask for the privilege of submitting through counsel such written memoranda or arguments as they may be advised.

Attorney-General Carmody, of New York State, has announced his intention of seeking permission to intervene in opposition to the disintegration plan of the American Tobacco Company. He is ready to join with the attorney generals of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, who have already entered protests against the approval of the plan.

Particulars of Death of Beloved Durham Citizen in New York Hotel

(Special to News and Observer.)
New York, Oct. 28.—Mr. John C. Angier, of Durham, N. C., who died at the Hotel Manhattan in this city, yesterday afternoon, succumbed from sciatica.

Mr. Angier came to New York a week ago, believing that a surgical operation would relieve the ailment from which he had been a sufferer for more than a month.

Physicians were preparing Mr. Angier for the operation, which was to have taken place when his condition permitted. His heart action began failing yesterday at noon.

Mr. B. N. Duke, his brother-in-law, was called and was with him when he died.

FOR THE RURAL SCHOOLS

Consolidation of Schools And The Public Transportation of Pupils is Discussed

A Valuable Bulletin Issued by the State Department of Public Instruction—Prepared by Prof. L. C. Brogden It Discusses Questions Which Have to Do With Progress in the Work of Education.

"The Consolidation of Schools and Public Transportation of Pupils" is the theme of a bulletin prepared by Prof. L. C. Brogden, of the Department of Public Instruction, and issued by it. This bulletin is written with the hope that it may afford practical and helpful suggestions to school committees, county boards of education and county superintendents who are progressively endeavoring to increase the efficiency of their rural schools, and to enable them more effectively to meet the urgent needs and demands of country life.

The purpose of this investigation has been (1) to find, through indisputable facts, the cost and efficiency of the representative one-teacher rural school in North Carolina; (2) to find the comparative cost and efficiency of the representative one-teacher rural school, and the cost and efficiency of the elementary instruction in the representative city schools of the State; (3) to find the extent and the results of the best American experience in the consolidation of the one and two-teacher rural schools and the public transportation of pupils; (4) to find the comparative cost and efficiency of the representative typical consolidated school in the United States; (5) to form an intelligent and accurate notion as to the possibilities of the representative one-teacher school to meet the educational needs and demands of country life, and to reach a valid conclusion as to whether its possibilities and limitations are such that its continued establishment as the prevailing type of rural school can be justified by efficiency or economy, or whether efficiency or economy demand its displacement by the typical consolidated school as the prevailing type of school most essential for country life.

Part one is devoted to a careful study of the representative one-teacher school. Reliable facts have been taken from the reports of representative County Superintendents of this State, bearing upon the monthly per capita cost of instruction in this type of school and its educational efficiency, judged by the amount of work that it undertakes to do, the time available in which to do the work, the use it makes of the pupils' time, the professional qualifications and academic preparation of those doing the work, and the amount of supervision it is receiving or is practicable for it to receive from the County Superintendent. A comparison, based upon the facts taken from the reports of representative city school superintendents, is made between the representative one-teacher rural school and the elementary department in sixteen representative city schools of the State. This comparison is made be-

tween the monthly per capita cost of teaching in each, the amount of work now required to be undertaken by the teacher in each, the use each makes of the pupils' time during school hours, the professional qualifications and academic preparation of those now doing the work, the tenure of teaching service in each and the amount of professional supervision each type of school is now actually receiving. Part one closes with deductions and conclusions made from the facts presented as to the possibilities and limitations of the one-teacher type of rural school in meeting the needs and demands of country life.

Part two deals with the problem of consolidation of schools and the public transportation of pupils. It has been the intention of the writer to embody in this part of the bulletin the results of the most successful American experience in the solution of this problem. The beginnings, progress, extent and popularity of this movement throughout America have been carefully considered. Here the recognized types of consolidated schools—the union, or two-teacher school, the consolidated rural graded school and the typical consolidated graded school—are discussed at some length, including the characteristics of each type, its advantages and disadvantages and its relative efficiency. The question of State aid for the purpose of encouraging communities to consolidate weak and inefficient one-teacher schools into strong central schools, with three or more teachers in the elementary department, is given consideration. Reliable facts obtained from County Superintendents' and treasurers' reports in representative situations throughout the United States bearing upon the total cost of consolidation of schools and public transportation of pupils, and the total cost of education in representative one-teacher schools throughout the United States are presented. Based upon these facts, comparison is made between the total cost of consolidation of schools and public transportation of pupils in these representative situations and the cost of teaching alone in the representative one-teacher schools in this State. Comparison is also drawn between the educational efficiency of the consolidated rural school through America and the representative one-teacher school in North Carolina. Several typical consolidated schools with cuts of school, wagons, buildings and children, representing the various situations in this country, are treated in full detail. A few typical consolidated schools in Virginia employing public transportation and which were visited and closely studied by the writer are described, and the salient points are given.

Part two closes with the beginnings of consolidation of schools and public transportation of pupils in North Carolina, and the final conclusions made from the array of significant facts presented throughout the bulletin.

Copies of this bulletin will be sent to any one upon application to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Rockefeller Education Board Distributes Over Half Million

New York, Oct. 27.—Conditional appropriations aggregating \$635,000 were granted to six colleges and universities by the board of trustees of the John D. Rockefeller fund for education—the General Education Board—this afternoon.

Applications from 24 institutions were presented. From this list the board selected six, among which is distributed conditionally the available funds.

Among the six institutions were: To Furman University, Greenville, S. C., \$25,000 toward \$100,000; and to Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, \$200,000 towards \$1,000,000.

During the meeting attention was called to the fact that since Mr. Rockefeller made his first contribution to the Board for the promotion of higher education in 1909 contributions have been made to 91 institutions to an aggregate amount of \$7,625,000 towards a total of \$35,909,512. Fifty-one institutions to which the Board has made conditional contributions have completed the subscriptions for the supplemental sums required and to these institutions the Board has already paid \$3,500,000 in cash.

It was pointed out that as a result of the campaigns made by the 51 institutions their assets have been increased by over \$19,000,000, the student body increased by 2,047; one hundred and eighty-three new professors have been employed, and the annual payment to professors in these 51 institutions has been increased \$421,712.

Immigration to South Conference. Baltimore, Md., Oct. 27.—Governor Crothers today sent invitations to the Governors of the seven Southern States to meet in this city December 8, for a conference on the best way to increase immigration to the South and encourage closer relations between the South and Baltimore. This will be during "Maryland Week" when there will be an exhibition of the agricultural products of the State.